THIS EVENING, INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN, Miss Bate-pess as Parthenia, Mesors, J. C. Cowper, Gos. Becks, J. G. Burnert, F. B. Holmes, D. E. Raiton, J. W. Blaisdell Duovers, Barry Miss Mary Wulls.

ULYMPIC THEATER.
John Wood, Madaue Methodebeller, Miss Kate Newton, Mess.
John Wood, Madaue Methodebeller, Miss Kate Newton, Messra,
Gas, Fawcett Rown, G. C. Bonface, J. B. Studier, C. H. Rockwell,
S. W. Garrison, J. H. Studder, Geo, Rames, James Lewis, J. J.
Riend, J. J. Leigh, C. H. Morton.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 71-ALL HALLOW-EVE. OR SNAP-APPLE NIGHT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. THE YANKEE COURTSHIP: Mrs. Berney Williams. To conclude with the farce. THE RISH TIGER, Mr. Barney Williams.

THIS EVENING, Miss Adah Issues Mocken in MAZEPPA.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE-NAN, THE GOOD-FOR NOTHING: The Worrell Statute, Madam bloodinger and full company.

FOX'S OLD BOWSRY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, Pantonime-The SAXON'S OATH-THE
FOUR LOVERS-THE GOLDEN FARMER: Mr. O. L. Fox.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON of 2, and THIS EVENING at 14, CLAUDE
MARGEL, Or. THE INDEX OF THE TARBES-ONE HUNDRED
THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

THIS EVENING, at a. EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Master Banadet, Mr. James E. Cooke, Mile, Cariotta de Berg

RRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, TAMING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISER ABLES, THROLEAN GALOUTS, LUCINDA AT THE SOURCE CLOD REEL, THE BLACK BRIGADE, SHYLOCK, or THE JEW OF CHATHAM ST: Mesers, Dan Bryant, Rolla Howard, N. Seymout.

CHRISTY'S MINSTEELS.

THIS EVENING, change of programme, COMICAL ACTS,
FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc. To
conside with the fure, BLACK STATUE.

S. P. AVERY'S GALLERY, No. 804 Broadway, TO.DAY, exhibition of Washington Alistor's painting, "SPALA-TROS VISION OF THE BLOODY HAND."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THIS DAY and EVENING, the Forty first Annual Exhibition
ORIGINAL WORKS by Living Artists.

STUDIO RUILDING, No. 15 West Touthest.

TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE STATUES
by Jarrain G. Mead, jr., "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTADIRELLA," "ECOO," and others."

Business Notices.

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GRATHAM, Lincolnshire, CONGALA, Madrid, Spain, CORUJO, HAVANA, LYMAN BROTHERS, CONGAL LYMAN BROTHERS, CONGAL MORTON & Co., Nove-Scotia.
GRAHAM Newfoundland.
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Top. Patritis.
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SARAR A. CREVALIER, M. D.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown' " VERRIFUGE CORFITS" will destrow worms without injury to the Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of

the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. COUGHS AND COLDS are often overlooked. A con-

tinuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are of fored with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving, almost invariably, sure and immediate relief.

IF THE STOMACH IS ASLEEP, inactive, off duty, wake It op with a course of Hostnitun's Bittens. They infuse vigor into every organ, regulate every function, restore the balance of the system and the body, thus reinforced, resumes its wouted healthful habit,

REMOVAL .- The Office of the NATIONAL BRICK-Macuina Co. has been removed to that very eligibly located Office No. 141 Broadway, directly in the rear of the Gobbard Insurance Co. Purchasers desiring to see the "National" in operation will

What's the Attraction at No. 303 Canal-st. (opposite Warrn, the Hatter is there with his artistic and elegant Spring and

Summer Styles of Hats and Caps for Gentlemen, and Dashing Fancy Mats for Ladies, Misses and Children. SELECTING A HAT .- This is sometimes a difficult task, for a Har to be astisfactory must combine certain qualities; it must be of a nest and graceful style, fine feature, light, and still substantial, and becoming to the wearer. These will all be found in the new Spring style of Har introduced by KROZ, sold at Nov. 101 Ful-

A UNIVERSAL HAT STORE - Representing all the A UNIVERSAL HAT STORE— Leopas of Gentlemen's Dress latest Fashlous of the Old World and the New of Gentlemen's Dress Hars. Gentlemen's Business HATS. Children's Fancy HATS. Infants HATS. Misses' HATS. Boys' and Youths' HATS and CAPS. Ac. GENTS. No. 312 Broadway.

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and others' make, taken in exchange for our new putent ALUM an Day Plastur Sayra. For sale low.

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Wigs, Toursess, and Ornamental Hair, first quality. Hair Dre and Dysins of Ratonslows, is Sond it.

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BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT's KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunburn, and the dryness caused by the wind and air, are remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after

Sold by druggists. MOTH AND PRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called moth patches, or freekles, should use PRRRY's Celebrated Morn and ERECKER LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY. Dermatologist, No. 49 Bondget., N. Y. Sold by all druggiets in New York and elsewhere. Price \$2.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID to the manufacture of a superior article of Coppus Tippus Suona which have proved so valuable to children's everyday west. Brostow & Trask, Manufacturerers and Wiolessie Desicts in Boots and Shoes, Nos. 22 and 34 Vescy at., N. Y. All goods warranted.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

To Correspondente.

notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateverise intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guar-An business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Ters

UNE," New-York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communication

The Tribune in London. STETENS BROTHERS (American Agents for Libracies, 17 Henrietta ... Cornet Gorden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE (They will also receive Seasons ruse and Assartuseurs).

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY Parausa must'be handed in To-Day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS

By the arrival of the Allemania and the Hibernian we have three days later news from Europe.

The advices from Germany continue to be more reassuring. It is stated that in case of war, Bdygria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt would be on the side of Austria. Peace meetings continued to be held in the large towns of Prussia. It is reported that Bismark has offered his resignation. The Austrian Government in the last note to Prussia, proposes that the people of Schleswig-Holstein choose a government by universal suffrage. The Emperor of Austria has also declared his readiness to submit the question of the Duchies before a European Congress.

There were great rejoicings in Russia on account of the Emperor's escape from assassination. The man who attempted the Emperor's life is a landowner, who was incessed at the emancipation of the serfs.

censed at the emancipation of the serfs.

It is extremely doubtful whether the Prince of Hohenzollers will scept the Hospodarship in Roumania. The
Great Powers regard the election as illegal.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the joint resolution appointing a committee to arrange the celebration of the Fourth of July, also a resolution increasing the salary of the Corporation Counsel Messenger to \$1,500 per annum. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution requesting and authorizing the City Inspector to retain possession for 30 days of the offices now occurried by him.

pied by him.

The Fenians are still leaving Eastport, and some of them are acting in a disorderly manner. The Fenian circles of Philadelphia have appointed a committee to proceed to New-York and ascertain from Col. O'Mahony the object of the recent movements at headquarters, and an explanation of the manner in which the funds are being expended. More English troops have arrived at Halifax.

Capt. Nolen of the 18th New-York Cavalry was shot through the body, and, it is supposed, mortally wounded while endeavoring to arrest a Rebei desperado named Porter, near Clinton, Fexas, a few days ago. After his wound the Captain drew a pistol and shot Porter dead, mortally wounding two others who were engaged in resisting the arrest.

The Connecticut Legislature will convene at New-Haen to-merrow. It will probably at an early day elect a The Connecticut Legislature will convente at New That-ven to-merrow. It will probably at an early day elect a United States Senator in the place of Vice-President Fos-ter, whose term expires on March 4, 1867. Gen. O. S. Ferry is a prominent candidate for the position, but the redicction of Mr. Foster is not improbable.

The choicer appears to be abating. Reports from the nospital ship are to the effect that no new cases were received on Sunday, but there had been four deaths since criday night, two adults and two children. Dr. Swinburne m 40 to 50 of the 98 persons now in hospital

A late Houston (Texas) paper, says the wheat harvest on the Upper Colorado River surpasses that of any former year. The grass is exceedingly fine, and the beeves Jusciously fat. The country is swarming with cattle dealers from the Western States, eager to pay the highest market

A destructive fire broke out in one of the buildings of the New-Haven (Conn.) Clock Company, yesterday, de-stroying that and II buildings in the vicinity. Twenty families were rendered houseless, and 200 workmen through out of employment. Loss, \$200,060; insured, \$100,000.

The steam bark Pioneer sailed from New-London, Conn. on Saturday for Davis Straits, on a whaling expedition.
This is probably the first case in which a steamer has been employed for such a purpose. The carrying capacity of the Pioneer is about 1,100 barrels.

Three hundred German immigrants, imported by the eorgia Immigration Company, arrived at Augusta on the 25th ult. They are all engaged, and are to be paid 150 per annum, with board and lodging for each man, and \$100 ditto for each woman.

Three of the robbers of the Hamilton National Bank at Three of the robbers of the Hamilton National Bank at Cadiz, Ohio, were captured yesterday near Lagrange, after a sharp fight in which one of them was wounded. The amount of money recovered exceeds \$150,000. One of the burglars is still at large.

A dispatch from New-Orleans says that a new flood is coming down from all the rivers. The whole of South-Western Louisiana is overflowed. No progress is made in closing the crevasses. The loss of property and crops will be impressed.

The United States Marshal in Philadelphia was recently resisted in an attempt to serve a warrant against parties infinging a rubber patent. Several shots were fired. The men were arrested and held to answer. Sergeant Thomas H. Culler of Company B, of the 22d

egiment, was the recipient of an elegant watch, last cening, from the members of the company, in apprecia-on of his worth and merit. on of his worth and merit.

Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation, de-laring the new penal law of the State in force on and after he lst day of June. The law punishes horse and mulc-

stealing with death.

Several hundred ropewalk laborers struck for the ten hour system in Brooklyn yesterday. It is understood that the employers will accede to their demand.

The aggregate appropriations in the bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau for the next fiscal year are \$11,684,000. Ten buildings were destroyed by fire, at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday morning. Loss, about \$30,000; no

A fire at Hartford, Conn., on Sunday destroyed several mildings on Wethersfield-ave. Loss, over \$30,000. In-The New-York State Fair for 1866 is to be held at Sara-

a Springs from the 11th to the 14th of September next. Gov. Fenton has signed the bill increasing the salaries the police of this city to \$1,200 a year. A fire is raging at the foot of Jefferson-st., in this city, the present writing (midnight).

Pittsburgh, Pa., suffered a loss of \$31,000 by fires, on Saturday and Sauday.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention meets in breed, protection, was to not vive as at 1.01, after welling

at 1951@1971 during the day. Government atooks were steady at Saturday's quotations for all descriptions, with moderate at Saturday's quotations for all descriptions, with moderate sales. In railway mortgages, State bonds, and bank shares, little was doing. The small stocks are fairly steady. The railway share market was very irregular, and closed lower. Money continues abundant, and the bank statement shows another accumulation of capital seeking temporary employment. Large amounts of money were offered at 4 per cent. without finding berrowers. Prime commercial paper sells at 6127; good at \$127 per cent.

CONGRESS.

APRIL 30. - Several petitions were presented for alteraions in the tax-laws. Mr. Fessenden, from the Reconatraction Committee, presented the report printed yesterday. A resolution was reported to purchase Mr. Petigra's
library for the use of Congress. A bill to authorize the
construction of certain bridges over the Mississippi was
amended and passed. The Post-Office appropriation bill
was called up, and Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment
prohibiting the payment of officers appointed and not conirrued, unless during the recess of the Senate. The amendment was debated by Messrs, Johnson, Sammer, Shernau,
Henderson, Davis, and others, and without a vote. The
Senate sejourned. truction Committee, presented the report printed yester-

Bills were introduced for the conversion of State into National Banks; in relation to Washington Territory; to promote the building of certain North-Western Railroads; to aid in building a wagon-road in Montans; to amend the lowa land grant act of May 12, 1864; to aid the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad; to amend the Internal Revenue acts; to aid in building a penitentiary in Nobraska; to declare St. Joseph, Mo., a port of delivery; and to extend a wharf at St. Louis; which were duly referred. Resolutions were introduced to build a railroadbridge over the Cayahoga, River at Cleveland, Ohio; to admit Tennessee; and to relieve settlers on the Sioux Reservation; which were referred. The resolution for the trial of Jeff. Davis was discussed by Mr. Julian, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Namerous petitions and memorials, and resolutions of State Legislatures were presented. Mr. Stevens presented from the Reconstruction Committee the report printed yesterday morning, and on his motion the rules were suspended to make the resolution and bills embraced in the report the special order for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, and they were so made. Mr. Stevens reported from the Appropriation Committee a bill making appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau; and offered a substitute for his pension bill of December 29. Resolutions were adopted concerning the proceedings of courtsmartial; directing an inquiry into alleged frauds on the revenue in Boston; and requesting the Secretary of State to furnish a list of claims pending against Venezuela. The River and Harbor bill was taken from Committee of the Whole, and after a speech from Mr. Eliot the previous question was seconded, certain amendments agreed to, and the bill passed. Mr. Blaine rose to a personal question, and sent up to be read a long letter from Provost-Marshal Gen. Fry in reply to the statements of Mr. Conkling. Mr. Conkling made a statement in reply to the letter of Gen. Fry, and at his request a resolution for a committee to investigate the whole subject was appointed. Adjourned. National Banks; in relation to Washington Territory; to promote the building of certain North-Western Railroads

The River and Harbor Improvement bill was taken resterday from the Committee of the Whole by the House, and after a brief debate and a few amendments, the previous question was seconded, and the bill passed.

ourned.

The Louisville Journal borrows needless trouble about the counting of the Presidential vete of 1868. The Constitution devolves the counting of that vote and declaring officially the result upon the next

It seems very hard, to our Copperhead friends, that the Rebels of 1861-65 should have to wait till 1870 before they can vote for Federal officers. It seems hard to us that the Black Unionists should have to wait indefinitely before they can vote for Federal or any other officers. Suppose, now, we strike hands and agree that they shall all vote forthwith and ever-

Mr. Stevens vesterday sought to offer a resolution reciting the fact that the President has not answered the resolution of the House of March 5, inquiring as to the number of pardons granted and the amount of forfeited property restored to Rebel owners, and requesting him to communicate such information at his earliest convenience, it being needed for purposes of legislation. Objection was made, but the resolution will doubtless be presented and passed at the first opportunity.

There is much clamor in the Copperhead journals against the Report of the Committee on Reconstruction, whereof the sum and substance is this: "If the Rebels are not allowed to vote till 1870, how can a Copperhead be chosen President in 1868?" We really

The Senate having before it yesterday the Post-Office Appropriation bill, Mr. Trumbull offered the following as an amendment:

No person exercising or performing the duties of any of which by law is required to be filled by the advice and con of the Senate, shall, before confirmation by the Senate, reany salary or compensation for his services, unless he be missioned by the President to fill up a vacancy which has, ing the recess of the Senate, and since its last adjourns happened by death, resignation, or expiration of term."

-The amendment has no other object than to give effect to the constitutional limitation in the appointing power of the President. It was debated, but no vote

Mr. Stevens presented yesterday to the House the report on reconstruction which was adopted on Saturday by the Reconstruction Committee, and which we have already printed in full. As it embraces a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, a bill to restore the States, and a bill declaring certain Rebels ineligible to office, Mr. Stevens moved to make the three measures special orders for Tue 'ay, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Objection being made, the rules were suspended by 107 to 20, and the motion agreed to. Meantime, the bills and testimony are to be printed, and a written report in favor of the joint propositions will be presented to the House. We presume the strong vots-more than four-fifthsby which the House suspended the rules, may be taken as an indication of its purpose to accept the report of its Committee, or something which shall in-

lude its main features. The same report was made by Mr. Fessenden in the

GOV. FENTON AND THE RAILROADS. We do not know that Gov. Fenton will be a candidate for reelection, but we trust he may be, and that he will have no serious opposition in the ranks of his own party. If he were to decline, we should not mow in which direction to look for a successor.

We hear that some are disposed to base an opposition to him on Railroad questions, which would be unwise. Gov. Fenton has acted, doubtless, in obedience to his convictions, and to what he reasonably believes to be public opinion. On this point, his facilities for forming a correct judgment are superior. He has taken no positions we are inclined to dispute. But there are considerations, broader and perhaps less obvious than those on which he has acted, which conince us that a more liberal policy with regard to Railroads will have to be adopted by our State. In other words, we must let those who make and run Railroads charge higher for transportation thereon, or have a heavy load of taxation for building more Railroads thrown upon our people generally.

If we are right in this conclusion, then the true poliey will have to be adopted, no matter who may be Governor. Let us get back to Specie Payments so soon as may be, and it is morally certain that the true policy to be pursued with regard to our Railroads, resent and prospective, will be so plain that its adoption cannot be resisted.

The Express asserts that the Supreme Court has renounced the Missouri Test-Oath unconstitutional. We will thank it for the proof.

Gen. Frank Blair, it tells us, refused to take the oath last Fall, because he had fought Claib. Jackson. Certainly he did; but, as Frank is to be the next Copperhead candidate for Governor, and can't be cted without the Rebel vote, he is trying hard to ring it in. Hence his affected scruple. He never ought he was fighting the State of Missouri in 1861. The Express tries hard to force an issue with us conforming the policy of the Test-Dath, but in valu.

The People of Missouri have chosen to embody in their fundamental law a provision that men who upheld the Slaveholders' Rebellion shall not vote, nor hold office, nor practice law, nor officiate as clergymen. You have a perfect right to hold that they ought not to have done so; but that does not alter the fact. Nor does it justify you in trying to conceal the fact that these men are disfranchised and silenced for treason. Let that clearly appear, and you may abuse the

SUNDAY-LAGER-LAW.

restriction to your heart's content.

The World says: The Germans are bifterly incensed against the new Excise I iaw because it forbids then drinking their over on Sanday. Generally a hard-working people. Sunday is their only holiday, and they cannot see the justice of closing their gardens and depriving them of what they doem an innocent enloyment to satisfy religious samples which they do not share. During the Summer season, not less than 70,000 Germans frequent the beer gardens in and near the city. It is folly to suppose that this great mass of people will forego their usual enjoyments at the bidding of any commission, however respectable."

And again: And again:

"The Tentonio population are very wrathful at the threatened deprivation of their favorite beverage on Sontag. Many
thousands of poor workmen and mechanics who are employed
at their avocations during the week generally spend the Sabbath in some of the gartens on the outskirts of the city, drinking lager with the fram und der kinder, and listening to the
masic in a quiet and inoffensive manner. This pleasure is to
be taken away from them ne"; and the consequent bad feeling
is easily accounted for among these people, now that there is a
first gone forth that there shall be no more lager on Sanday."

Very one senseably full whather a measure is right

-You can generally tell whether a measure is right or wrong, by noting how its adversaries make war upon it. If they can afford to tell the naked truth about it, there is a fair presumption that it is faulty or mistaken. If they have to misrepresent it in order to oppose it with effect, you may be sure that it is essentially right.

Day after day has the grogshop press of our City assailed the new Excise law as dictating to our people their victuals and drink"-as seeking to deprive them of intoxicating drinks. There is not a word of this in the law. There will be liquor enough sold in our City under the new law; and those who want, and have the wherewithal to buy it, will find it easily enough. If we have only one grogshop to a block whereon we now have a dozen, we shall still be able to buy all the liquor we want, and quite as cheaply as now; since the \$250 paid for a license will represent several groggeries closed, thereby enabling those who still sell to seil far more than at present.

As to Sunday sales, The World is perfectly aware that they were never legal in our City-that the new law makes no essential change with regard to them. What it does is to attempt enforcing what has always been the law of our State-law which those now so clamorous for Free Trade in Lager have never asked the Legislature to repeal. They have tacitly admitted the justice and propriety of that law until an attempt is made to enforce it, when they clamor as though it had been freshly enacted.

But it is utterly false that the law forbids the drinking of Beer, or of any thing else, on Sunday. Every one is and will be at liberty to drink whatsoever he will. Gatheringsto drink in public are forbidden, and sales on Sunday; and so they always have been.

There are a good many Germans in our City who are free-thinkers or infidels, and who of course do not like that conception of Sunday which is embodied in our laws. But these generally aim to be good citizens; and we urge them to take a reasonable view of the matter. If they were living in Aleppo or Damascus, we are sure they would not undertake to unhallow the Mahomedan Sabbath as a day of special frolic and riot-of sensual indulgence in public and boisterous merriment. Is it too much to ask them to pay like respect in New-York to the Christian Sunday ! Nobody cares nor is authorized to inquire what they eat or drink in the privacy of their own (or each other's) homes. If they are reasonable, why should not this

satisfy them ? If an issue is forced on this point, it will be found that there are a good many Germans, as well as of others, who prefer a quiet Sabbath, such as the law of the land contemplates. We do not fear such an issue; but we do not court it. We most earnestly counsel Germans and others to obey the laws implicitly; making up a square, frank issue, if they choose, at our next State Election, in favor of their modification or repeal. We do not believe, however, that they can make anything by such an appeal. Let us, at least, give the law as it stands a fair trial before the community is distracted by a clamor for its subversion.

THE SPEAKER'S RULING.

The N. Y. Times of Friday, in an editorial denouncing the Reconstruction Committee, says:

"Every attempt that has since been made to draw attention to the case of Tennessee, to the returns and qualifications of Southern members, to the testimony reported by the Committee, or to any other branch of this general subject, has been summarily squelehed by being sent, under the Speaker's ruling, to this Committee. And there everything rests, under lock and key, and the injunction of secresy, to this hour." "The Speaker's ruling" on these questions happens to be in exact accordance with the resolution

raising that Committee, which was first reported to the caucus of Union Congressmen, held on the Saturday before the organization of the House, by a Committee of which Mr. Raymond was a member, and ubsequently adopted in the House by the aid of Mr. Raymond's vote. It reads as follows:

Raymond's vote. It reads as follows:

Resolved by the Sonate and House of Representatives in Congress
assessibled, that a joint committee of lifteen members shall be
appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and
six members of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition
of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of
America, and report whether they, or any of them, are entitled
to be represented in either house of Congress, with leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise; and, and such expert
shall here been made and finally acted on by Congress, no member
shall be received into either House from any of the sent so-called
Confederate States; and all papers relating to the representation of
said States shall be referred to the said committee without debate,

"This requirement to be the House when offered by

This was agreed to by the House when offered by Mr. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1865, exactly in the same language in which it had been reported to and adopted by he Union caucus. The vote was Yeas, 133; Nays, 36: Mr. Raymond voting Yea.

Although the Senate non-concurred in the latter part of the resolution, believing that each House should act separately thereon, and that latter part was passed by the House on the 18th of December without the aid of Mr. Raymond's vote, yet "the Speaker's ruling" has been precisely as he was ordered to rule by the House, and as Mr. Raymond himself voted, on the 4th of December, that he should rule.

But this is not all the grievance against the Speaker in the opinion of The Times. In its editorial on the Tennessee question of Tuesday, April 24th, it says (note of exclamation and all):

"Mr. Latham, a Union member from West Virginia, yes air. Latham, a Union member from West Virginia, yes-terday offered some resolutions for the action of Congress upon this subject. They were promptly raided out of order by the Speaker! The whole matter was in the hands of the Commit-ter on Reconstruction, and it was out of order for the House to attempt to do or say anything about it. When the Committee sees fit to call the subject up, it has a right to do so; until then, Congress is powerless."

The complete answer to this is found in the Congressional proceedings on the eighth page of that same day's Times, as follows:

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that the first resolation was not in order, inasmuch as the question of the admission of Tennessee was not now before the Reconstruction
Committee, it having reported it to the House.

The SPLAKER sustained the point of order.

Mr. Pincs lequired whether the subject had not been recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee.

The SPLAKER replied that it had been, but that there wasmotion to reconsider pending. The question of the admission of
Tennessee was not before the Committee on Reconstruction, and
therefore the resolutions were not in order.

The Speaker as will be seen, decided exactly the

reverse of what The Times asserted editorially that he The Daily Globe of the same day gives the Speaker's responses, in full, to the points of order arising out of this question, as follows:

The Speaker, as will be seen, decided exactly the

Mr. Fixek-I rise to a point of order. Has not the report of the Committee in regard to Tennessee been recommitted? The Spraken-It has; but the motion to reconsider is pending, thick arrest the action of the House.

Mr. Fixek-Is it not always in the power of the House to incharge a committee. discharge a committee;

The SPLAKER-It is, if the matter is before the Committee;
but, as stated by the gentleman from New-York, the matter is
not before the Committee, but before the House, pending a motion to

Mr. LATHAM-What will be the first vote taken on the motion to reconsider?

The STE AREK—The first vote will be on the reconsideration of the vote by which the subject was recommitted. The Clerk will rend from page No. 164 of Barclay's Digest.

The Clerk rend, as follows:

The Clerk rend, as follows:

ative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof—on the same or succeeding day to move for the reconsideration thereof—on the same or succeeding as —and such movious shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjustme and shall not be withfrawn after the said succeeding day withen the consent of the House, and thereafter any

member may call it up for consideration."

Mr. LARHAM—My inquiry is, what will be the first vote taken by the House on the motion to reconsider:

The Spraker—To reconsider the vote by which the report in the Teanessee case was recommitted to the Committee on Reconstruction. That can be estiled up at any time when the House is not engaged in the transaction of other business.

As Mr. Raymond, both as a parliamentarian and as Member of Congress, is familiar with these rules, his editorial above quoted, declaring that "when the Committee sees fit to call the subject up, it has a right to do so; until then, Congress is powerless," is, to, say the least of it, a singular statement. And when the Speaker bas ruled exactly in accordance with the orders of the House, and has had read publicly the rule that allows any member to call up the Tennessee question when the House is not engaged in the transaction of other business, the editorial strictures of The Times last Friday, four days afterward, declaring that, on these questions, action "has been summarily squelched, by being sent, under the Speaker's ruling, to this Committee," can scarcely be regarded as the perfection of justice.

GERMANY.

There is, unmistakably, a marked change in the dituation in Germany. The Prussian Government has changed its warlike language; it has become less threatening and defiant, and, in its last diplomatic notes, speaks more of the preservation of peace than of the probability of war. Of course, the world interprets this as a defeat of Bismark, who, it is said, has already deemed it most expedient to offer his resigna-

The opposition to the Prussian project of aggrandizement had, of late, assumed formidable dimensions. None of the minor Governments seem to have defined their position as regards the conflict to the satisfaction of Prussia, and one of the latest reports says that Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt would all, in case of war, be on the side of Austria. A still greater impression has been made in Berlin, by the determined attitude of the Prussian people, who, with an unparalleled unanimity, and with a boldness which has taken all Germany by surprise, declared their opposition to a civil war and to the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein against the will of the inhabitants.

The Prussian proposal for the convocation of a German Parliament is favorably received by many Liberals, without, however, diminishing their detestation of Bismark and their opposition to a civil war. The bid for the good will of the Liberal party, which Bismark intended in appealing to universal suffrageto the dismay of most of his adherents-has induced the Austrian Government to make an important concession to the Liberal party of Germany. It no longer claims for the Federal Diet the exclusive right to decide the question of succession in the Duchies, but it proposes that the Austrian and Prussian troops shall both be withdrawn and the people of Schleswig-Holstein choose a Government by universal suffrage. As this proposition grants the chief demand of the Liberal party of Germany, and will probably obtain the assent of the minor German Governments and of the other European Powers, it stands a good chance of success. If carried, it will be an important victory of Austrian diplomacy and a mortifying and humiliating defeat of Prussia.

THE FIRST OF MAY. This is the day when all New-York is supposed to

be turned out of house and home, memorable day for common carriers and bad dinners, when the most amiable of men are justified in demonstrations of domestic spleen. Overworked merchants and weary housewives begin to long for the mountain air, and damsels who have failed to win a husband at the operaor the fancy ball, are busy arranging their baits for a Summer's campaign by the seaside. Nature comes breathing sweetness and life, and the green fields seem to laugh in very joy at escaping from a Winter's hibernation. The jolly tavern-keepers are storing their larders for city folks, and arranging economical bills of fare on the most liberal terms. In a few days more Broadway will no longer be respectable, and gentlemen who have Mrs. Grundy's opinions at heart must haunt the by-streets even at the risk of the cholera. The minstrels are singing their old songs to small houses; the high comedians find their airy comedy very hard work. Our players have fled. Mr. Booth is playing an out-of-town engagement. Mr. Forrest has gone to California for an evation. Solon Shingle has ceased to drive that dreadful baggage-wagon, and the Italian oners singers no longer sing. What do we want of their music! the birds are coming. The Fenians have accomplished the suspension of the habeas corpus, and Canada seems to be free from any invasion, except the annual invasion of health-seekers, who begin to arrange excursions along the 'St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands. Those who are doomed to New-York are airing their Summer clothing, and advancing their life-insurance for a struggle with the cholers.

We enter upon our Spring months very drearily. What are we to do with ourselves for the Summer Even Congress is becoming quiet, and the President's hepdomadal speech has been soothed down into oracular utterances from The Intelligencer, or vague rumors from the special correspondent. The first of May is a good time to follow the example of the merchanis and take account of stock. The South seems to thrive under the iron heel of oppression; the negroes work like true men that they are, and the cotton grows with a due respect to nature. The anxious Rebels are ing at the doors of Congress; but we presume

have found that kicking is not the best statesmanship Over in Europe, there is a sublime spirit of chaos on the face of the earth. Austria and Prussia are in the notion of fighting, and for the thousandth time Europe will be in a blaze. Such sooty chimneys that our neighbors have, and what an immense amount of burning they stand! In England, the Reform battle is again raging. Shall English manhood rule England? This question involves a truth as stern and true as Emancipation. than us, our cousins decide it without cutting each other's throats. It is the old contest of the mistleton against the oak-fangus against the living, healthy plant. A Reform victory is not a triumph, but a step toward a triumph. France is sublimely quiet-with one eye on Bismark and the other upon Maximilian.

Just now, we are putting our municipal house in order for the pestilence. The doctors are busy with pills and potions, and writing long articles in the newspapers. If we die of the cholera, it will not be for want of sufficient information on the subject. To be sure, we have one class of doctors who assure us that life can only be saved by one special practice, and another class, wise and true, who are confident that the surest road to death is to follow the advice of the first. Perhaps there might be more pleasant reading than this for the First of May. We do not presume to decide any medical difference. Cold water, fresh air, no whisky or tobacco, general abstinence and virtue, peace, morning and evening prayers, exercise, and due reading of this excellent newspaper, is about as good a remedy as we can think of just now-a good remedy at any time, and worth considering on this first of May-especially, as the clergymen find comfort in assuring us that we may never see another first of May, and that we should work while it is day, before the night comes when no man can work. If we follow the theme, we shall probably branch off into something less edifying; and, as the moral comes at the end of all well-constructed writings, we submit this moral to the reader, hoping that his dinner may be to his liking, and his new home as pleasant as the old one, and that he may live to see many anniversaries of this charming day.

The negro laborers employed in the steam saw-mill of Topper & Thurston, Charleston, S. C., strack for Lone of the employed, that beceafter the august expen-

higher wages on Saturday week; when their places were promptly taken at the old rates by Whites, all of whom had been Rebel soldiers. We consider this right all 'round: the Blacks had a right to strike; the mill-owners to refuse the advance demanded; and the Rebel soldiers to take the places which the Blacks had thrown up. But, if those very soldiers should strike to-morrow, and the Blacks should take their places, the Blacks would be mobbed and beaten, and the

ures calculated to produce reform in our Municipal Government. Some of our representatives are the heads or clerks of departments whose management is a disgrace to our City, and these heads and clerks are sent to Albany not to legislate for the benefit of the State, but to watch closely and to protect, no matter how, the interests of the departments in which they are employed at large salaries. Of course he would be a madman who should look to such persons to advocate reforms that would sweep their own gains out of existence. Next we find some persons sent to Albany who crofess to be honest-who hold themselves out to the people as friends of reform and as opposed to corruption-but yet, when these men are approached to introduce measures that would be productive of great good to all classes of our citizens, they hold back, they hesitate, and cannot be either pushed or pulled up to the advocacy of the very measures in which their whole souls were wrapped, and for the success of which they were so blatant before their election. They are on the lookout for themselves. To such representatives, it would be idle to look for reform. And, again, we find others representing the City at Albany, who, having an eye to their political advancement, are so afraid of offending the mighty rogues who control the packing of nominating conventions, that they disregard all their natural inclinations toward honesty, and sit listless and dumb, looking on without care and in silence at the schemes which our corrupt municipal officials manage to have passed for the purpose of plundering our taxpayers. The City members are (or should be) thoroughly posted in all matters appertaining to their local government, and one would expect to hear the Sanate and Assembly chambers echoing and reechoing to their voices as they denounce the corrupt schemes yearly introduced. and as they advocate the great measures intended to produce a radical reform; for the better, in our municipal rule. But not so; the halls of the Legislature seldom echo to their voices save when they advocate the measures of the "Ring," and endeavor to perpetuate and extend the rule of the foul and moustrous conspiracy that governs the City of New-York.

It should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man among us to know that, when the City of New-York needs protection against the officials houre fastened upon it, the City representatives

It was the salvation of the City of New-York the last Winter, that there were representatives sent from the country districts who were above reproach, and who were ever ready to protect the people of this Citagainst their oppressors.

SENATOR LENT AND THE COUNTY

1. February last, one of the Supervisors presented orges against the Committee who are building the New Court-House, and asked the appointment of s Committee, of which he should be a member. This latter request was disregarded, and the Committee which was appointed was composed exclusively of such friendly material as to preclude the probability of any unpleasant developments. In spite of all precantions however certain noly facts leaked out; and although the so-called investigation closed on the 19th of March, the Committee have as yet made no report. Some of the points which the Committee could not suppress, and of which Senator Lent must have had full knowledge when he appeared as the champion of

the Court-House job, are as follows: 1. That Mayor Gunther, in 1864, made a private examination of the iron contract, and communicated the facts to the Board of Supervisors, stating that "the circumstances strongly indicate the perpetration of gross fraud," and requesting that they might be investigated. It was shown that this communication was not read in the Board nor printed in their minutes but was referred to the Court-House Committee, and quietly pigeon-heled by them until it was produced

acknowledgment of the truth of the Mayor's charges ! 9. That the marble, which responsible contractors

3. That one of the employes receives five per cent., and another three per cent., on all expenditures: the earnings of these two gentlemen amounting to \$36,000 for the seven months next preceding Jan. 1 last. It was also shown that one of them had paid a

payment they did not trouble themselves to explain. 4. It being asserted that more materials had been paid for than had been used in the building, the Committee directed the architect to make certain measurements, in order to ascertain whether such deficiencies existed; but, afterward, refused to permit him to

5. That the Board of Supervisors, in order to se cure themselves against any adverse action of the Legislature, executed a contract, under seal, binding the County of New-York to continue the Court-House in the control of the present Superintendent until it is finally completed and fitted up. When that period will probably arrive, no one can safely predict architect declined to hazard an opinion on the subject; but the eloquent counsel who summed up the case for

mill very probably burned. THE CITY MEMBERS OF THE LEG-ISLATURE. One lamentable fact connected with the members, as a body, who are sent to the Senate and the Assembly

from the City of New-York, is that, for various

reasons, thay cannot be induced to advocate the meas-

must be passed by, and recourse must be had to the members from the country, where corruption has not yet gained a foothold.

We cannot close this article without returning the thanks of this community to the Hon. Henry R Low, Senator from Sullivan County, for his able, earnest and persistent efforts in the cause of reforming our Local Government. Judge Low has always stood high among his constituents as a man of honor, honesty and ability, and we assure him that his course in reference to the City and County Tax-Levies, and the other measures introduced to reform our City Government, has won the heartfelt gratitude of our good citizens, and has entitled him to the kindly regard of us all. The people here have felt that in him they had a champion possessing the ability and zeal required to protect their rights, and that he spared neither the one nor the other is evident from the City Tax-Levy as it finally passed. He was ever on the alert, ever willing to raise his voice and record his vote to check the schemes of corruption introduced by our City Fathers. He never held back; he was never reluctant in the cause of right; he needed no promptings; but of his own nature, of his own free will, did all that lay in his power to protect the people of this City and to give them a good government. He has made troops of friends here by his able and zealous course; and we feel that, if the majority of the Senate had been such as he, and the majority of the Assembly such as Mr. Pitts, the Government of the City of New-York would have been made a model instead of a disgrace; the corrupt officials who now rule us but to ruin would have been swept away, and an era of capacity, honor, and honesty would have been inaugurated, to the great relief and joy of our plundered, long-suffering tax-payers.

COURT-HOUSE.

on the recent investigation. Was not this a tacit

had offered to furnish for less than \$150,000, has been so purchased as to cost (thus far) about \$350,000, with a large amount still to be supplied and paid for.

Supervisor \$10,000; but the object or purpose of the

state the result of his computations-a virtual admission that such a deficiency did exist.

the defense said, in reference to the enormous fees of